

# Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,  
By PHILIP WHITE,

SALISBURY, N. C. .... TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1828.

[VOL. IX. .... NO. 439.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

For the paper, one dollar or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discounted, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Correspondence will be inserted gratis, and the Editor will not charge extra for each word they are contained together. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

## Select School.

In compliance with the frequent solicitations of several respectable families in this place, MRS. WILLEY has been induced to open a Select School for the instruction of Young Ladies, in the useful and ornamental branches of Education. Her terms are as follows:

1. For Reading, Spelling, and Writing, \$4 per quarter.

2. Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and Rhetoric, together with the above, \$5 per quarter.

3. Drawing and Painting, on Paper and Satin; Theorem Painting, on Velvet and Paper; and open and ornamental Needle Work, on Lace, Cambric, and Muslin, \$10 per quarter.

Those who feel disposed to encourage the above School, may be assured that the utmost care will be paid to the morals and manners, as well as the scientific pursuits, of such as may be placed under her charge.

Salisbury, Oct. 13th, 1828. 37

Isaac Alexander, C. M. C.

Coach and Gig Making.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and having enlarged his Shop, and number of hands, and procured a large supply of the best materials, is now prepared to make all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice, and on such terms as the hardness of the times will justify; and as low as can be purchased any where in the State. All new work warranted for twelve months; and all kinds of Curries, repaired at the shortest notice.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensboro, Sept. 13, 1828. 640

## Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worsley, dec'd, to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his *TERMINUS*. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him.

W. KERR.

Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 16, 1828. 12

Private Entertainment.

## WILLIAM HOWARD

AS lately opened a *House of Entertainment*, 5½ miles from Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. on the great road leading from that place, by Beard's Bridge over the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, Hillsborough, Raleigh, &c.

His house (generally known by the name of the *White House*) is delightfully situated, about ½ of a mile south of the bridge; his *Stables* are good, and well provided, and he will spare no practicable means of rendering his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant to travellers and visitors, and deserving a share of public patronage.

Oct. 8th, 828. 843

## Mansion House.

THE subscriber having moved from Camden to this place, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the well known stand, adjoining the *Court House Square*, recently occupied by Mr. John W. Clark, and usually known as *Clark's Hotel*, where he has opened a

*House of Entertainment*,

Under the above title. The premises are spacious, and well adapted to the business; the Stables are large and supplied with careful hosts; and travellers will find every convenience customary in the best houses of the kind.

To professional Gentlemen and others having business in this place connected with the Courts, this Establishment offers advantages superior to any other.

Persons travelling with their families can be accommodated with private apartments, and every attention will be given to insure the comfort of those who may call.

Members of the approaching Legislature would be accommodated in the best manner.

Town-borders can be accommodated at the arms usual in this place.

JOHN MCCOLL.

Columbia, S. C. Sept. 9, 1828. 439

Goodman's Hotel,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *Tavern* in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. M. McCulloch of this town, North West corner of Broad and King streets, and immediately opposite the *Court House*. The public may rely on his strenuous exertions to render his entertainment satisfactory in every particular. He wishes the traveller to call and judge for himself. Private rooms for families will always be kept ready furnished.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, S. C. Feb. 9, 1828. 840

A Ten Plate Stove,

EARLY now, admirably calculated for cooking, with pipes, &c. for sale very low, and terms of payment made easy. It is an elegant piece of furniture, being beautifully ornamented. Any person disposed to purchase, can apply to the editor of this paper.

Salisbury, Oct. 13th, 1828.

## EDWARD CRESS.

HAS just received, and is now opening at his *New Cash Store* in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and Fashionable GOODS, which were selected with much care and attention, in Philadelphia, by himself, and bought exclusively for cash.

The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his Goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

P. S. Also for sale, and on hand at the above store, *STILLS* and *TIN-WARE*, of various sizes and descriptions.

October 4th, 1828. 35

State of North Carolina:

ECKLENBURG County Court, August sessions, 1828: The Governor, to the use of A. and A. Hoyle, vs. Andrew Clark, Sample Alexander, and the Executor of Wm. Allison, deceased. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of Wm. Allison, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the parties aforesaid appear at our next November county court, and then plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

6/39 Isaac Alexander, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina:

ECKLENBURG County Court, August sessions, 1828: Governor, to the use of Wm. Allison, sci. fa. vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison, sci. fa. Ordered by court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, deceased, that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

6/39 Isaac Alexander, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina:

ECKLENBURG County Court, August sessions, 1828: Governor, to the use of John Irwin and Norwood, vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison, sci. fa. Ordered by court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, deceased, that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

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State of North Carolina:

ECKLENBURG County Court, August sessions, 1828: Governor, to the use of Cooper & McGinn, vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison, sci. fa. Ordered by court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, deceased, that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

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6/39 Isaac Alexander, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina:

DAVIDSON County Court, August session, 1828: Jacob Sander vs. John Matthews; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at our next Novem'r. county court, and answer the scire facias, otherwise judgment according to scire facias will be taken.

6/39 Isaac Alexander, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina:

DAVIDSON County Court, August session, 1828: John Clemmons vs. John Matthews; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

6/40 DAVID MOCK, c. d. c.

State of North Carolina:

DAVIDSON County Court, August session, 1828: Benton Clemmons vs. John Matthews; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

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## TURKISH CLERGY.

We have received the third number of the Foreign Review; among other articles, it has one on "TURKEY—its Clergy and Military Resources," that contains information on the subject of which it treats, which we have not yet with elsewhere, and which at the present time, is more than ordinarily interesting.

To give a precise idea of the Ottoman clergy, they begin with the Mahomedan students. There are schools established in all the imperial mosques at Constantinople, Adrianople and Broussa, in Bithynia. None but a clerical Musulman, whatever its rank or condition may be, is entitled to admission among them.

They study grammar, and Arabic, and Persian poetry. When considerably advanced in the Arabic, they read the Koran, and its commentators, and books on the civil law; and finally, they study logics, natural philosophy, and metaphysics, in Arabic works, written by the Saracens. They entirely neglect mathematics, but study judicial astrology. History and geography are totally neglected. The most learned Turks are very ignorant of these subjects. Such is the amount of information possessed by the clerical students.

They come chiefly from Syria and Asia Minor, and are the most savage, fanatical, turbulent, and the worst subjects among the Turks. Their number is large. Constantinople alone containing ten thousand of them. They perform the service in the mosques, their sustenance is furnished from the revenue of these temples, and they are lodged in the cells annexed to them. Their chief is the great Mufti; and from their order, all the Ulemas, or members of the high priesthood must be drafted, from the degree of professor, to that of grand Mufti. Few of them ever reach the highest dignities.

It requires eminent merit and very favorable circumstances, to exalt simple students to the posts of Kadi-sheers and of Mufti. The greater number reach only the ranks of simple eadiis or judges in the towns and villages. After many examinations, during fourteen years, the students become professors, and the eldest are promoted to the rank of molia or superior judges. The posts of molia are of Golya, Sultana, and Euphrates, of Constantinople, and Asia Minor, and from these, the students become professors, and the molia are promoted to the rank of Istanbul, or master of the police at Constantinople. He has the inspection of the provisions, fixes their prices, &c. The step from this rank is to that of kasi asker of Natolia, then to that of kasi asker of Romelia, or European Turkey,

### THE TARIFF.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

Our friend of the Georgia Courier seems to be fond of cracking a joke some times. His paper of the 23d ult. contains the following tarrydiddle under its editorial head.

"Our friend, little Tom, has just returned from the back country, where he has spent two or three Summer months. Well, Tom, what news do you bring? Did you hear any thing of the Tariff up the country?" "O yes, Sir, the people are almost crazy about it. We'll be damned by them if we don't see the Tariff, when we go to town, if we can muster money enough. Some would give a bag of cotton to get a sight of it; others are afraid of it, and keep their guns loaded."

So says our friend of the Courier. Now, we know a story or two about this same buggybo, the Tariff, worth two of that.

An honest farmer, in the west of the Empire of New York, called on his representative soon after his return from Washington, and among other things, enquired what the Tariff was—"Is it," said he, "a sort of machine, or a *darned critter*?" Whether the Representative satisfied his constituents, that the Tariff was neither a sort of machine, nor a *darned critter*, this deponent knoweth not.

In this blessed town of Milledgeville, some month or two ago, a man enquired most anxiously of his neighbor, what the Tariff was, about which so much noise was made. After receiving a full explanation, he burst forths evidently very much relieved from apprehensions of some sort or other, in the following strain:

"Well now, la me! is that it? Good gracious, that's not so dreadful after all. Well, bless your soul of you, if I didn't think it was some sort of disease like the cold plague, that would carry folks off in a whispit h. Dog my cat, if somebody didn't tell me that some Kentucky folks had come into Georgia, and brought the Tariff with them, and that if we didn't look sharp we would all catch it. Well, well, I'm glad its no worse."

FROM THE N. Y. MORNING COURIER.

**Auction System.**—A more true and striking comment upon the modern system of sales by auction, was never written, than that which we extract below from the *English Quarterly Review*. It is indeed most true, that before this ruinous system had monopolized our trade, "commercial speculations and competition ~~lay~~ within the bounds of prudence and manufacturer contented themselves with the certain profits of a settled trade, and took care never to glut our market." But no sooner is the auction system commenced by which they can dispose of their goods as fast as they arrive, than "adventurers pour in their goods in such profusion that our market is immediately overstocked," and all the evils of a glutted market, a stagnated trade, depreciated goods, and bankrupt merchants, are the consequences. As these goods are sold, which as the English writer remarks, are too often "made for sale and not for service," the money is instantly remitted to England, and the extent of these drafts impoverish our country, and produce that scarcity of money and commercial embarrassment under which we are now suffering. The practice which the manufacturers of England have pursued towards New York, from the facility of disposing of goods in such quantity that they come down upon us like an avalanche, has induced the same extravagant shipments elsewhere. The South American markets have groaned under their consignments, and when "the cold fit" has come on and the goods have been "damaged, wasted, or spoiled and reshipped for England," they have been sent to the free and hospitable port of New York, because they could there be instantly sold at some price, and the money obtained. Glass beads are current coin among savages, and anything is good enough for America.

We will illustrate this by a single instance. An auctioneer recently sold a lot of goods of which the following is a history. They had been sent from England to South America three years ago; had found a bad market, been reshipped to England, and damaged on the return voyage. They were then invoiced at 1s a 2s deduction per piece, for some "slight imperfection," and sent out to this city to a house of great respectability, who could never have *dared* at private sale to countenance such a deception. By them they were sold at auction. They were represented to be recently landed from the ship, and sold subject to a "slight imperfection," for which 1s a 2s a piece was allowed in England." This of course established the opinion (as it was doubtless intended to do) in the mind of the purchaser, that the deduction was made by the manufacturer in England for slight imperfection in printing the goods, as such deductions are common. It could be for nothing else, as it was, of course, made before the voyage; for the South American adventure was carefully kept out of view. The goods were printed in chemical colors, and their value had been totally destroyed, and yet it will appear by history, written in the three languages

already mentioned. It has been said, that these libraries contain many ancient Latin manuscripts of great value to us—We inquired several times, if this were so, but we received no other answer than scowling looks and angry glances—from which we presumed, that for some reason, the librarians were not permitted to give information on this subject.

In the neighborhood of some of these libraries we noticed several buildings which we were told were Colleges for public instruction, and that they were very ancient. To every principal mosque we afterwards ascertained there was a library and College attached. These Colleges are divided into classes, in which are taught gradually the rules of the three languages of the country, Law, Medicine, &c. As I observe in my first letter the extent of their attainment in these things cannot be compared to ours.

The Turks are however—even the most enlightened of them—ignorant of many of our simple contrivances for facilitating improvement and learning. A young Turk of high rank with whom I had become acquainted, called on me one day when my table was covered with books of various kinds among the rest a very large dictionary. He could speak our language tolerably, and he asked me what that large book was—whether it was my Koran. I gave him to understand that it was a dictionary—a book in which all the words of our language were to be found with their several meanings and pronunciation. Upon this he said, with a smile of conscious superiority, that he had never heard of a people who needed such a book from which to learn their language, and that it was very strange we could not learn their language, and that it was very strange we could not learn ours from hearing our parents speak it.

If this be the only way that languages are taught in Turkey, it is probable that the poor speak the language as correctly as the rich. Soon after, he asked me "if we had many large libraries in our country?"—I replied that the large library at P\*\*\*\* contained about 800,000 volumes. He then asked me with an air of great astonishment: "If all the words used in so many books were to be found in my dictionary?" So innocent and childish a question, very naturally excited a smile on my countenance, (which however made him apparently very angry) and I endeavored to make him understand how it was. His last question was, "whether every body read all those books, and whether they were all as my dictionary." Upon my saying that the life of a man was not long enough to read even the half, he exclaimed, that we were fools to have books we could not read, that our people must remain in ignorance of at least half which ought to be known; or that it was useless to accumulate so many which we did not read. Such is the general opinion of the Turks. They cannot imagine why a man is not satisfied, when he possesses enough to supply his wants. This last question was, "whether every body read all those books, and whether they were all as my dictionary." Upon my saying that the life of a man was not long enough to read even the half, he exclaimed, that we were fools to have books we could not read, that our people must remain in ignorance of at least half which ought to be known; or that it was useless to accumulate so many which we did not read. Such is the general opinion of the Turks. They cannot imagine why a man is not satisfied, when he possesses enough to supply his wants. 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## PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.

FROM NOAH'S NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

Great preparations are making in Virginia, for the election in November. The Jackson party do not want simply to beat the coalitionists, but to beat them out and out, to annihilate them at once—to run them out of sight—double and triple distance them. The old Virginian stock, are your true racers. The Adams party there, are mere waddlers.

*Look Out!*—Is it not time for the Adams men to say that General Jackson is sick or dead? Why do they so long delay?

*A small mistake.*—In fourteen counties of Pennsylvania already heard from, the Jackson majority is nearly fifteen thousand. Before the election Biorns said these counties would give four thousand for the coalition. This is only a small mistake of 19,000 in 14 counties.

The Newburyport Herald, an Adams print, says, that they take the state election in Pennsylvania as settling the Presidential controversy. This is very well. Why don't more of the Adams "pinks" make the like acknowledgment?

The Adams men in New Jersey, are drinking toddy by pail-fulls. They will return to cold water when they hear from Pennsylvania.

*An opinion.*—The Sandy Hill Herald states, that Mr. Martindale, one of the Adams Congress men, declared publicly, that Gen. Jackson deserved to go to the States Prison. The grand jury of the nation will, no doubt confine him to the marble house at Washington, for four years, at least, and that will answer Mr. Martindale's views, may be.

Poor Biorns has been excessively annoyed by a visit of the Jackson men, to his domicile, on the night the polls closed. They rang his door-bell—thumped on his knocker, and so alarmed the worthy alderman, that he sprang from his bed, fell on his knees, confessed all his sins about the coffin-hand-bills, and offered to restore the widow Bailey the Custom House printing. He was recovered from his fainting fit by burning a few feathers under his nose, and is now, we are happy to say, convalescent.

The Adams men in Cincinnati, Ohio, are betting on Jackson's election. This may be considered a bit of a sign.

The coalitionists, of Philadelphia, complain that the "working men," as they call the honest mechanics, all voted for Dempsey, the Jackson candidate. So they always do. Have they just found out this secret?

The Adams men, of Boston, said, a few days ago, that the election in Delaware would have a tremendous effect upon Pennsylvania. So it has, as the mouse had upon the tom-cat.

## EXECUTION OF A MILITIA MAN.

In Gordon's "History of the rise, progress, and establishment of the Independence of the United States," page 28 of the 4th vol. we find the following account of the execution of a soldier under the command of General Greene. It was after Gates' defeat and shortly after General Greene arrived at Head Quarters and assumed the command of the southern army.

"On his arrival in camp, he learned that the troops had made a practice of going home without permission, staying weeks, and then returning. Determined to stop such a dangerous custom, the General gave out, that he would make an example of the first deserter of the kind he caught; and one was accordingly shot at the head of the army, drawn up to be spectators of the punishment. At night he sent officers round the camp, to listen to the talk of the soldiers, and was happy to find that the measure had taken its desired effect, and that the language of the men was only—'We must not do as we have been used to do; it is new lords, new laws.'

Now, this was the case of a soldier's doing what they had all been in the habit of doing—his home being in the neighbourhood of a camp, he had gone there without leave. He had not gone off with the intention of remaining altogether—meant to return. But an example was necessary for the good of the service and the safety of the country, and General Greene, whose humanity no one ever questioned or date question did not hesitate to have him executed. Contrast this case with the "six militia men," and tell us, if Jackson was a murderer, what was Greene?

An iron shoe to enable firemen to keep their footing upon the roofs of houses, has been invented by Mr. Seth Walker, a Mechanic employed at the furnace of Eddy's Point, Providence. Its efficacy on slate roofs is not alluded to.

Upwards of \$4,000,000 are invested in a Manufacturing Establishment in Lowell, Massachusetts, and a Canal is making for water privileges for 12 more Factories.

Two lovers, at Paris, lately hung themselves, hand in hand, because the parents of the lady would not consent to their marrying.

## Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 4, 1828.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**Andrew Jackson**  
(or TENNESSEE.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN**,  
(or SOUTH CAROLINA.)

13th of November!

Remember the day! Every Freeman of North Carolina, who is desirous his government should be administered on pure REPUBLICAN principles, should be punctual in attending at the polls, on Thursday of next week....the 13th instant. It may, to be sure, be an easy matter to elect the Jackson Ticket in this state; but it is not enough that the ticket should barely succeed....it should be carried by such an overwhelming majority, as to teach the present administration, and their abettors, that the Republican Freeman of North Carolina view with alarm, and indignation the collusive and corrupt means by which they came into power. The majority for the Jackson ticket should be such a one as will show to the whole Union, that the plain, honest, and hard working people of this state, are totally opposed to the wasteful extravagance of the proud and profligate men who now control the destinies of our country. Of all the nations of the globe, ours is the only one whose people possess the inestimable privilege of choosing their own Rulers. And remember, that not to exercise this privilege, is tantamount to not possessing it. Let every Freeman, then, go to the polls on the 13th, and assert his sovereignty, by voting for that pure patriot and exalted Hero, who has so emphatically "filled the measure of his country's glory."

The following Gentlemen have been nominated by the People, in their respective districts, as candidates to compose the JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET in this state....namely:

1st Dist....Robert Love, of Haywood county.  
2d Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.  
3d Peter Forney, of Lincoln.  
4th John Giles, of Rowan.  
5th Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.  
6th John M. Morehead, of Guilford.  
7th Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.  
8th Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.  
9th Josiah Cradock, of Wake.  
10th John Hall, of Warren.  
11th Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.  
12th Kedar Ballard, of Gates.  
13th Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.  
14th Richard D. Spright, of Craven.  
15th Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

Every one of these gentlemen stands pledged to vote for Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. Every Free Man, who can vote for members of the House of Commons, is entitled to vote for this Ticket. Each voter should put the whole ticket, the Fifteen names into the ballot box.

## MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Editor: In the Western Carolinian of last week, I perceive an effort is about to be made to establish a Cotton Manufactory in the town of Salisbury. I am heartily glad to see it. However the establishment of the manufacturing policy may conflict with prejudices and habits of a good many southern men; and however foreign from what has hitherto been our interest; in the present state of things we must pursue it upon a principle of self-sacrifice. As the wise Hunter in the prairie, when he perceived that his enemies had inclosed him in a circle of fire, which was furiously rushing upon him from every point, avoided destruction by setting out a counter-fire; so each family should secure itself within its own circle, before the sweeping conflagration shall reach it: And of course the more extended we make the defensive circle, the more general will be the security to Southern rights and interests. The erection of an extensive manufactory, would be important, in this view, of the case, to the Southern country; but to the town of Salisbury, it is a matter of more immediate concern. Observation teaches, that a single manufactory, in more than one instance, has been the creator and destroyer of populous villages. Place one either of the Yadkin Rivers, and let it once get into successful operation, and it will as naturally draw off from Salisbury, wealth and industry, with their concomitants, as water seeks its level. But erect the same in that town, or its immediate neighborhood, and it will create new channels of wealth, give vigour to all its resources; town property will rise in value; a market will be afforded for the surplus produce of the neighbourhood, with something like fair and steady prices; and every trade, occupation and profession, will be prospered, to a degree that no one could believe who had not witnessed such effects in other parts of our country. II.

A respectable number of the citizens of Orange county, met at the house of James Johnson, on the 4th ult.; Maj. John Thompson, chairman; Peter Clark, secretary; at which very spirited resolutions were passed, in reprobation of the electioneering journies of the members of the cabinet; and in commendation of the varied qualifications, sterling integrity, and pure patriotism of Gen. Andrew Jackson; and pure patriotism of Gen. Andrew Jackson; the meeting was addressed, at considerable length, by Dr. James A. Craig.

Pennsylvania.—From this state, the election of members of Congress, of the legislature, &c. is even more favorable than the most sanguine friends of Gen. Jackson anticipated. It is now certain, that not a single friend of the administration will be elected to Congress from the whole state, although at the last election before this, six or seven Adams men were returned. In nearly all the counties, the Jackson majorities are larger than they ever were before. It is now confidently expected, that the Jackson majority at the electoral election, will be 40,000! Such are the effects of the villainous *coffin-hand-bills*, monumental inscriptions, &c.

*John Scott, who was last spring convicted of murdering his wife, but who appealed to the Supreme court—was, at the late term of Guilford superior court, sentenced to be hung at Greensborough, on Friday next, the 7th inst.*

Gen. James Blair is elected to Congress from the Camden district in South Carolina, in place of John Carter, Esq. who declined a re-election. The vote was, Blair, 1816, Manning 1689, Spain, 863. Gen. Blair was formerly a Congressman.

New Jersey....In this state, the administration have succeeded in carrying a majority in the legislature. But this was not a test of the Presidential feeling in that state; local objects divided the people; the various projects for canals, rail roads, &c. had their friend and enemies, and the election of members of the legislature was determined with reference to these questions. In all our estimates, we have put New Jersey down for the administration; but the recent elections show that she is deatable ground.

*Squirrels.*—In and about Shawneetown, Illinois, the squirrels are this fall uncommonly numerous and destructive to grain. One gentleman killed 400 in a day, and they were as plenty next day as ever. They are continually seen swimming the Wabash and Ohio rivers; they will cross streams from a mile to a mile and a half in width.

*Weevil in Corn.*—A writer in the American Farmer, recommends housing corn with the husks on, as a preventive against the ravages of the weevil. A gentleman of our acquaintance in this town, has, for two or three years past, cribbed his corn with the husks on; and we can bear witness, that it has not only escaped the weevil, but has been better otherwise, when husked out for use, than corn that was husked (or shucked) in the fall before putting it away.

## STOKES COUNTY.

At a respectable meeting of the Friends of General Jackson, assembled at the court-house in Germanton, Stokes county, on Saturday, the 25th of Oct. Jacob Salmons, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. C. L. Banner appointed secretary.

On motion, it was ordered, that Thomas T. Armstrong, John Hill and John F. Poindexter, be appointed a committee to prepare and report such measures as were thought most advisable and best calculated to unite the friends and promote the cause of Gen. Jackson in the county of Stokes; who, after having retired a few minutes, returned and made the following report, to wit:

The committee are very sensible that the duties which necessarily devolve upon them, in an undertaking of this kind, are delicate and difficult to perform. But so much has already been said on both sides of the presidential question, that we should think it an honor to the good understanding of our fellow-countrymen, were we to offer for their consideration at this time a lengthy or laboured address. We know that public opinion has long since settled down in favour of one or the other of the candidates; and that you have already determined whom you will give your votes. Our object is not to dissuade you from that determination, but to invite those of you who have united with us in the cause of Andrew Jackson, fearlessly and independently to express your sentiments, regardless of the abuses and slanders which have been heaped upon them; for we believe that in supporting him, we are supporting the principles of republican virtue, and the cause of the American people.

Or the present administration, we shall say nothing. But leave it for the friends and partisans of Mr. Adams to speak of his imputed merits, his commanding talents, and his superior qualifications; sensible, as we are, that whatever may be said in his favour, cannot in any degree detract from the character of that talented, patriotic and honest republican, Andrew Jackson. Well had it been, however, for the friends of the present administration, had they exercised towards Andrew Jackson the same charity and political forbearance which has been extended to John Quincy Adams. But no.

Finding that Jackson was likely to prove a formidable opponent, and that he was indeed, and in truth, the favourite of the people, the deepest intrigues have been formed, and the vilest slanders propagated against him, that ingenuity could invent or language express. And what has been the result? After a long and merciless examination into his conduct, from his infancy up to the present time, his character, like gold tried in the furnace, seems to have acquired new lustre; he rises triumph over the attacks of his enemies, and still retains the esteem and confidence of a grateful people.

The elections which have taken place in our own county, for the State Legislature, must convince us that no man can become a candidate for popular favour, even when he has an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the people, who can secure to himself the confidence and the support of all. It is not to be expected, therefore, in a government as extensive as the United States, that any one can be presented as a candidate for the presidential chair, who can obtain a general or an undivided vote. But it must be a source of regret, as well as sincere mortification to all well meaning and honest men, that General Jackson, merely because he is about to supplant Mr. Adams, and be elected our next President, should be the subject of unmerited abuse, besmirched as a murderer, and even denounced as a traitor to his country! But, gentlemen, this is a mere fabrication,—a mere trick to answer a particular purpose. For, even some of those who have been most active in circulating these slanders against him, have confessed that, "the presidential question out of the way, there is no man in the nation they more highly esteem than General Jackson." But were this not the case, Gen. Jackson's own conduct would stand for itself.

There are but few of us who have not some recollection of the last war, of the feelings and prejudices which existed, of the dangers and difficulties which were encountered, and of the victories which were achieved. Even then, objections were urged against Jackson; and it was said that he was unfit for a commander. But no sooner had he entered our army, than success crowned our arms. He went on from battle to battle, from victory to victory, until his greatest enemies were compelled to resound his praise. No man ever fought with more success, nor was any man ever more devoted to the interests and liberties of his country, than Gen. Jackson. Indeed, his military career alone has acquired for himself imperishable fame, and for the American nation, immortal glory. Why, then, should we not do honour to him who has won so much honour for his country?

Two weeks since, we received a communication from Montgomery county, relative to a publication we lately made, of certain persons having been arrested there, as counterfeiters, and, after a legal examination, discharged by the officiating magistrates; but the letter having been either lost or mislaid, we have of course been unable to publish its contents. It shall, however, receive publicity, should we be able to lay our hands on it.

Its principal complaint, if we recollect rightly, from a single perusal of it, is,

that he has been placed in some of the highest and most responsible offices which his own state could confer upon him. He has had the confidence of the general government, by receiving several important appointments; in all of which, he has discharged his duty with credit to himself, and usefulness to the public. Indeed, there is no situation in which he has been placed, where he has not done well. And although some are opposed to him, all must have the candour to admit, that he deserves well of his country. And from the honest conviction of our hearts, we believe that if elected President of the United States, he will administer the affairs of our government with correctness and ability, and to the lasting advantage of the American people.

Respectfully, &c. T. T. ARMSTRONG,  
JOHN HILL,  
JOHN F. POINDEXTER.  
Committee.

The above address being read, it was ordered that the editors of the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian be each furnished with a copy for publication, and that the same be read on the day of the election at each of the separate elections in this county. JACOB SALMONS, Chair.

C. L. BANNER, Secy.

**The RACES** over the Salisbury turf, took place last week: a friend promises us a full account of them, for our next paper.

## THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, October 23d.—Cotton, \$3 1/2 to \$7; Beef, fresh in market, 34 5 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 36 to 40; flour, 4 to 4 1/2; whiskey, 27 to 33; United States bank notes, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. premium.

Charleston, Oct. 25.—Upland cotton 9 to 10; whiskey, 26 to 27; bagging, 42 in., 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 27 to 29; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 15; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115; West India do. 73 to 80; North Carolina bills, 4 to 5 per cent. dis. do.; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent. do.

Remarks.—There is a continued good demand for Cotton, and the prices of last week are fully supported.—Should the rivers continue long much longer, scarcity of the article may increase the price a shade.

Camden, Oct. 25.—Cotton, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; flour 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; out of the wagon; corn 37 1/2 to 50 cents.

Petersburg, October 24.—Cotton, 8 to 10; tobacco, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; bacon, 6 1/2 to 7; lard, 6 1/2 to 7; apple brandy, 28 to 30; peach 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents....North Carolina bank bills, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. discount.

New York, Oct. 23.—Cotton, 10 to 12; hides, 11 to 17; North Carolina bank bills, 10 per cent. discount; S. Carolina do. 3; Virginia 1; Georgia, 4....Darien, same.

Petersburg, October 24.—Cotton, 8 to 10; tobacco, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2—refused, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; corn, 25 to 30; bacon, 6 1/2 to 7; lard, 6 1/2 to 7; apple brandy, 28 to 30; peach 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents....North Carolina bank bills, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount; Georgia, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. discount.

Prizes, West Tennessee, 27th Inst. last: Bacon, 8 to 10; butter, 12 1/2 to 14 1/2; cotton, 8 to 9; corn, 23 to 30; bacon, 5 1/2 to 7; peach brandy, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2—apple do. 25 to 30; whiskey, 25 to 28; North Carolina bank bills, uncertain; South Carolina and Georgia, 2 to 3 per cent. discount; Virginia, 2 to 3 do.; Tennessee State Bank, 1 to 3 do.; Nashville bank, 25 to 30 do.; Alabama, 10 do.; United States Louisiana, and Mississippi Bills, par.

## S. C. TIRD.

In this county, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. James Stafford, Mr. John Fleming, &c. to Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, daughter of Capt. George L. Smith.

## DIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday evening the 14th ult. in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah A. Grier, consort of Mr. Andrew Grier, and daughter of Andrew Hoy, Esq. of Troyville, Lincoln county.

In this county, about five miles north-west of this place, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Rebecca Monroe, wife of Mr. Woodson Monroe, aged 26 years. Her last words on a futurity, were, that she did not fear death; that she was satisfied that she had made peace with her Maker. She left an infant child, aged 9 months 27 days; and an affectionate husband, and a large circle of friends to mourn her departure.

Communicated.

At her residence in Wadesboro', on the 13th Inst. Mrs. Rosanna Harrington. The death of this venerable lady has spread a general gloom among her numerous friends; few persons have been more deservedly or more universally beloved; few have possessed qualities more amiable or more elevating; her manners were at once easy and affable and formed from a long and free intercourse with the best society.

In this place, on the 26th ult. after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Margaret Utzman, wife of Mr. Lewis Utzman. She was amiable, affectionate, virtuous, and esteemed by all who knew her. She endured her affliction with patience, and expressed an entire submission to the will of Providence. During her illness, she enjoyed that peace which the world cannot give, nor take away; and died with cheering hopes of entering into that rest which is prepared for the people of God.

Also, on the 21st near this place, Mr. Jeremy Arey, aged

## The Tailoring Business.

BENJAMIN FRALEY,

TILL carries on the above business, in all its branches, at the shop heretofore occupied by him, on Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, in the town of Salisbury.

He continues to receive the London, Paris, and Philadelphia Fashions, regularly as they come, which will enable him to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with the most tasteful and elegant kinds of Garments, made up with as much "skill," he hopes, as his neighbors can rightfully lay claim to, of which, however, he is not disposed to boast overmuch, leaving it to the good sense of his customers to be themselves the judges of what is good taste. As he employs the best of *journeymen*, and has no apprentices, he thinks he has a right to say his work will be well done; and he warrants it to be well. Owing to the great scarcity of money, unpopularity of produce, &c. he will work longer than any other tailor in this part of the country, who will do *good work* as he does.

Cutting out, of all kinds of Garments, done on the shortest notice.

He still offers to teach Ward's Patent Protraction system of Tailoring, which is practiced by all the fashionable tailors in the United States.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and hopes to merit it by *works*, rather than by *extravagant professions*.

36

October 7, 1828.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON; or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COWAN & REEVES.

Wood Grove, Sept. 1, 1828. 6m. 55

## Lost or Mislaid.

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Director of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.

August 30th, 1828.

## Medical College of South Carolina.

CAROLINA.

THE annual course of Lectures, in this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November next.

On Anatomy, by John Edward Holbrook, M. D.

On Surgery—By James Ramsay, M. D.

On Obstetrics and diseases of women and Children—By Thomas G. Pringle, M. D.

On Institutes and Practice of Medicine—By Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

On Chemistry and Pharmacy—By Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

On Siberia Medics—By Henry R. Frot, M. D.

On Natural History and Botany—By Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.

On Pathological and Surgical Anatomy—By John Wagner, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.

The Faculty take pleasure in stating that the establishment of an Infirmary for Surgical cases, in connection with the College, has been attended with the advantages anticipated. It afforded to the students during the last course of instruction, the opportunity of witnessing a variety of operations—amongst these were most of the capital operations in Surgery:

To enable the Students to profit by the facilities which our situation affords for the study of Practical Anatomy, new and extensive rooms have been erected and provided with every thing necessary for the purpose.

The valuable Anatomical Museum of the College, has been improved by new preparations received from France and Italy, last summer.

It affords the Faculty additional satisfaction to state, that by an arrangement with the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina, extensive and valuable collections in Natural History, have been placed in the College, and carefully arranged, so as to afford to those interested in the study of Nature, ample opportunity of acquiring information, not only in the departments connected with Medicine, but through the whole range of Natural History.

The rich collection of minerals particularly, must be considered very important to the Institution.

EDMUND RAVENEL, Dean.

September 6, 1828. 540

## Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Andrew Baird, deceased, late of Burke county, desire all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of Assembly otherwise; this notice will be read in bar of their recovery.

8.39

M. BAIRD,

September 1, 1828. WM. L. BAIRD, 3 *admrs.*

## Committed to Jail.

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst., a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Peag, about two weeks since, in Columbia, S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Coddle, of Sampson county, Vingt.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Adm.*

Sept. 8th, 1828. 31

## Committed to the Jail.

IN Wilkes county, a negro boy, who says his name is Bill, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complected, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond county, N. Carolina. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

W. W. Trotman's, May 30, 1828. 19

## SHERIFFS DEEDS.

For land sold by order of writs of venditioni.

F. C. Gandy for Wm. L. Baird.

## Fall Fashions!

SILAS TEMPLETON

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which during his absence was conducted by his partner, Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them *full effect*, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that their execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,

SQUER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828. 34

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches, plain Do., &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 17

Steam Navigation up Cape Fear River.

THE subscribers having been appointed Agents for the *Neareita Steam Boat Company*, give notice to the Merchants in the interior, that the Steam Boat is in fine order, the Lighters are good and sufficient, and always kept ready in case of low water; Ware-houses at Campbellton are provided for the reception of Goods and the storage of Cotton; they assure the public that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these boats worthy of their patronage.

The subscribers will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to any part of the country, and the shipping of Cotton and other produce.

WILKINGS & CO.

Payetteville, N. C. Oct. 28. 439

Public Sale.

ON Monday, the 10th of November next, at Baird's Forge, Burke county, the late residence of Andrew Baird, dec'd. on a credit of twelve months, will be sold

Several likely Negroes:

Three Wagons and Harness; Also,

A Gig, and Sulky: Also,

Horses, Mules,

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

M. BAIRD, WM. L. BAIRD, 3 *admrs.*

Sept. 12th, 1828. 8:39

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Geo. W. Baird, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers.

This land lies on Clinch's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow: the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16th

THOMAS D. GIBBS,

JOSEPH HANES,

PETER SANER,

JACOB SANER,

MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

2. To a pound of mashed potatoes, (mealy ones are best) add two ounces of brown sugar, and two spoonfuls of common yeast; the potatoes first to be pulped through a cullender, and mixed with warm water to a proper consistence. Thus a pound of potatoes will make a pound of good yeast. Keep it moderately warm while fermenting.

This recipe is in substance, from Dr.

Hunter, who observes that yeast so made will keep well. No sugar is used by bakers when adding the pulp of potatoes to their rising.

3. Boil one pound of good flour,

a quarter of a pound of brown sugar,

and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour; when milk warm,

bottle it and cork it close; it will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One

pint of this will make 18 pounds of bread.

4. That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley

The sleepers of the house?

an address which succeeded in appeasing the storm, and restoring perfect good-humor."

5. What's the business?

That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley

The sleepers of the house?

an address which succeeded in appeasing the storm, and restoring perfect good-humor."

6. Recipe.—The bark of a Willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns, or excrescences on any part of the body.

7. Drunkenness is a pleasant poison,

and a sweet sin!

## Poetry.

### Heaven.

There is peace and peaceful spot  
Beyond this world of grief and anguish,  
And weary tempests echo not,  
And light and glory never languish.  
And in the fair and happy land,  
Spirits of love and bliss are dwelling;  
And sweet from many a squalid band,  
The anthems of delight are swelling.  
And deathless distant frowns in vain  
Upon these spirits bright and pure;  
And sees their glory still remain,  
From all his dark assault secure. ANGLO.

### The Gamester.

Mark'd ye that convulsive start?  
Saw ye how his eyeballs roll'd?  
Vulture! gnaw the Gamester's heart!—  
Fearful truths that she has told!  
Now the fatal die he throws;—  
Held ye that hysterick laugh?  
Twa to hide his deep-felt woes;—  
Saw him now the poison quaff?  
Sees him with anguish shake?  
See his wild-starting eyes!  
The play was deep—twa life at stake—  
And the victor claims his prize.  
Transient pleasure!—endless pain!  
Gamster! the enchantment's o'er;  
Passion and the lust of gain  
Give to Death one victim more!

[DEATH'S DOOMS.]

### MISCELLANEOUS.

From articles in the New Monthly Magazine, entitled  
SOCIETY IN INDIA.

"Amusement in India is at best a sickly and languid kind of thing. The corporeal powers exhausted by the intense heat of the day, during which it is a toil to exist, sometimes render even for the pleasures of common intercourse. Concerts, however, balls, and occasionally masquerades, or rather dull and lifeless imitations of them, relieve in their turns the monotonous sameness of existence; and dramatic entertainments during the monsoon, which is the cool season, interpose a variety equally stimulating and agreeable. The Madras theatre, called the Pantheon, is an elegant building, convertible also into a spacious assembly-room. Of course the performers were merely amateurs, chiefly from the civil and military establishments—the sagacious policy of the Company having jealously shut the door upon professional actors, from the unextinguishable dread of colonization that has always haunted that sapient body. For it is difficult to imagine any other reason for the exclusion of those sometimes liberal and enlightened ministers of pleasure, from a community doomed to a life of languid exile in a severe and cheerless climate. It was, therefore, a matter of much difficulty to select plays fitted for representation on a stage, where the female parts were necessarily given to half-caste lads, who spoke most execrable English, or amateurs with beards that give the lie direct to their feminine habiliments. I shall never forget Tom Anstey's undertaking the arduous character of Lady Macbeth. His beard was, unfortunately, of a hue that forbade him to be interpreted into a woman; and in a hot temperature the growth of that appendage is rapid beyond conception. Tom was under the necessity, therefore, of shaving between each act to keep it in a state of subordination befitting a female. It happened to be unusually hot, in the dressing-room, when Tom, attired as Lady Macbeth, had ordered his shaving-apparatus to be placed upon the stage where there was a freer circulation of air. He had scarcely begun that troublesome operation, when some one mischievously rang the prompter's bell. The signal was instantly obeyed, and up rose the curtain, displaying Lady Macbeth seated before a glass in the act of shaving. How shall I describe the roar, the shouts, the plaudits, the screams, and convulsions of female laughter, at this unexpected disclosure? A general cry for Lady Macbeth brought Tom to the front of the stage, his face duly soaped for the ceremony